

2021학년도 EBS

에이든 노트

ANT

주간 모의고사

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■ 제한시간 40분

1. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.¹⁾

If there is to be toleration in the world, one of the things taught in schools must be the habit of weighing evidence, and the practice of not giving full consent to propositions which there is no reason to believe true. For example, the art of reading newspapers should be taught. The schoolmaster should select some incident which happened a good many years ago, and roused political passions in its day. He should then read to the schoolchildren what was said by the newspapers on one side, what was said by those on the other, and some impartial account of what really happened. He should make them understand that everything in newspapers is more or less untrue. The critical skepticism which would result from this teaching would make the children _____.

- ① competent in building strategy
- ② philosophical towards the society
- ③ creative in approaching problems in life
- ④ interested in reading magazines than newspapers
- ⑤ free from overly naive appeals to idealism in later life

2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.²⁾

Irrational acts don't just sabotage us. They can also make us heroes, lovers, and generous helpers. The qualities we admire most in others are their emotional ones, not their intellectual ones. Rarely does intellect alone inspire romantic acts or heroic deeds. The television mini-series Lonesome Dove was a big hit in the 1980s. Two rugged Texas Rangers shared a life together that eventually led them from Texas to Montana, where they made their fortune from a cattle drive. One partner died and the other promised to personally return the body to Texas; an incredible sacrifice. From rational point of view, the dead partner wouldn't know where he was buried; he was already dead. The surviving partner's friends thought _____ . They pressured him to ship the boy to Texas by train. No rational argument would ever win this battle, and if it had, the movie would have lost its charm.

- ① his sacrifice was heroic
- ② his promise was foolish
- ③ he was doing a good deed
- ④ they can help him on the way
- ⑤ he cannot move the body alone

3. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.³⁾

People everywhere have their special cultural rites. It is just as true in the workplace as it is in the surrounding culture. All professions observe their distinctive ways. What appears to be a superficial set of actions to outsiders knits insiders together and puts them in an appropriate frame of mind _____ . Physicians scrub for seven minutes before doing a surgical procedure. While the necessity of the prolonged scrub is open to question with the advent of modern germicides, its traditional role in preparing the surgical team for a delicate procedure is undeniable. In the airline business, the first officer deplanes the aircraft and conducts a walk-around inspection before takeoff. Very seldom do they discover something wrong. But symbolically it prepares the cockpit crew for their awesome responsibility of getting all the souls aboard safely to their destinations.

- ① to feel proud of their work
- ② to do their work successfully
- ③ to finish what they have started
- ④ to get ready for the delicate procedure
- ⑤ to postpone any superficial set of actions

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.⁴⁾

By taking a conscious interest in your brain and how it works, and by consciously trying some of the techniques that follow, you can acquire a variety of useful mental skills. It isn't really very difficult, but it won't happen by accident. The prevalence of negative thinking, fuzzy and illogical thinking, and rigid thinking in our society proves the fact that these higher-level thinking skills do not come naturally. A cross section of our society represents the "average" level of thinking skill — the level one might expect of a large number of people _____ . To move beyond the level of average thinking, you must think about thinking. You must pay attention to show your brain works, and you must experiment with new techniques. Once you do that, you will clearly see the value of it.

- ① who lacks skill to monitor one's mental process
- ② who have never thought very much about thinking
- ③ who have already reached the level beyond average
- ④ who practiced endlessly to acquire the skills and techniques
- ⑤ who expects to others to be less conscious of the social problems

5. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?⁵⁾

Fairness in architecture, of course, does not always mean absolute equality, since people are not absolutely the same, and this is where prudence, another virtue, comes into play. Fairness in accommodating differences can lead to varied conditions in some cases, and uniform conditions in others. Building codes, for instance, have finally recognized the need for a larger number of restroom stalls for women, especially in entertainment venues when intermissions lead to a flood of people needing such facilities. At the same time, 'design for all' demands that we adjust dimensions to accommodate the needs of people with a wide range of physical abilities, with many elements of buildings lower or wider than what has existed in the past. Examples like this suggest that fairness without prudence can lead, paradoxically, to unfair conditions, and that true fairness comes only from imagining ourselves in the place of those often treated unfairly and responding to their needs accordingly.

- ① 공정한 건축은 휴식 공간을 필수로 한다.
- ② 건축의 공정성에서 신중함은 평등성과 관련이 없다.
- ③ 건축에서의 공정성은 약자의 입장을 반영하는 것이다.
- ④ 건축에서 공정성이란 공간의 넓이에 제한을 두는 것이다.
- ⑤ 공정한 건축은 사용자의 편의를 위한 건축 디자인을 의미한다.

6. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.⁶⁾

Sadly enough, some of us have distorted lessons of happiness that developed in our childhood. Our experiences developed as we grew up in different systems, such as our original family, our religious community, and our neighborhood. Many of us believe that only a few of us experience true happiness. Most believe attaining true happiness is like winning the lottery, and only some of us are lucky enough to win it. Or maybe some of us believe in "works of righteousness" — a theology that says if you work hard enough at anything, you will receive what you work for. Any one of these theories of happiness is born of the philosophy _____. Looking around our world right now I would have to agree that true happiness is in short supply. But this is because we have bought into a belief system that teaches us that happiness is as scarce as hen's teeth.

- ① that happiness is scarce
- ② that happiness is not difficult to attain
- ③ that became the basis of our constitution
- ④ that money is directly related to happiness
- ⑤ that derived from the ancient oriental philosophy

7. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?⁷⁾

Discourses referring to the media production of reality TV seem to resemble reality. Simulations of space and time, the "uncontrolled" actions of participants, real-life events, ordinary people participating — everything seems to be real "enough." The frequency of the broadcasts in weekly TV programs and the closeness and familiarity of audiences with the TV characters create this "hyperreality" and ultimately, yes, "the simulacrum is true." Media reality has succeeded over time in being totally incorporated into society. In the era of media realities, the prototype, the mediation and its reflection are inseparable. There is a unique inversion going on that is no longer understood as such; instead of questioning media reality and to what degree it is objective, we question whether our empirical reality complies adequately with its media equivalent. This alone is sufficient evidence that media are in a prominent position to define truth.

- ① Social Media Evidence Opens Doors to Human Rights
- ② Media Reality: The Inversion in Defining Truth
- ③ True Media: Establishing Trustworthiness
- ④ Familiarity: One Way to Keep Reality
- ⑤ The Hidden Secrets of Media

8. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.⁸⁾

Managing relationships is a value that represents how someone considers the interests and well-being of other people involved in a person's social world. When people provide food for others, share food with others or receive food from others, they typically consider the needs, preferences and feelings of those people related to what, how, when and where food is eaten. Personal needs and preferences _____ to build, maintain or repair relationships. Food is central to family harmony, and someone who adopts the role of the 'household food manager' is typically very attentive to the preferences, dislikes and patterns of eating of others. For example, newly married couples must negotiate ways to make joint food choices and parent-child relationships contribute to constructing family food decisions. Being a host, guest or co-worker also shapes food choice situations where roles and relationships are primary considerations in food choice.

- ① are always accepted
- ② are rarely considered
- ③ are sometimes ignored
- ④ are often compromised
- ⑤ are frequently appreciated

9. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.⁹⁾

We must understand that busyness does not necessarily equal productivity, and in order to accomplish anything in life, _____ . What we put at the top of our list determines how we spend our time and how much value we get out of each and every day. The truth is, most of us are unconscious about how we truly spend our time, prioritizing things that we say don't really matter to us. We waste our extra time watching TV, complaining, or sleeping our lives away. We mindlessly scroll through social media and spend hours talking on the phone, and we don't make good use of our time traveling to and from work. We do so much in a day, yet wonder where all of our time went. Once we get honest about how we're actually spending our days, we can begin to prioritize what's most important to us, and start taking back our time.

- ① we must prioritize
- ② we must buy a timer
- ③ we should plan things regularly
- ④ we must stay away from our devices
- ⑤ we should make a list of what we have done

10. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.¹⁰⁾

The way our society views weight and getting into shape is one example of where expectations are often out of touch with reality, and leads to impatience — one of the top reasons why over 95 percent of all diets fail. We are led to believe through various media that dropping pounds is something that can be done quickly and effectively if we just try hard enough. The reality show *The Biggest Loser*, where contestants drop ten or even twenty pounds in one week, implies that rapid results are not only possible but commonplace. We search for the latest fads and are drawn to products claiming to trim our waistline in thirty days or less. Yet time after time we find ourselves, after attempts to diet, with ever more weight to lose. While there are many factors that go into weight loss and healthy living, one of the hardest things for people to accept is _____ : time to break bad habits and time to form new healthy ones.

- ① that being in shape is a necessity
- ② that it is impossible to change lifestyle
- ③ that they are making excuses habitually
- ④ that any real lifestyle change takes time
- ⑤ that a hasty change can cause health issues

11. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.¹¹⁾

Advertising is a form of persuasion. This means that from square one, your goals and interests goals and interests are often very different from those of the advertiser. Let's say your goal is to buy the best dishwashing machine you can afford. I don't have to be the first to break it to you that this is not the main concern of an advertising copywriter for a home appliance company. He's unlikely to suffer a single pang of failure upon finding out that, by buying the washer in his beautifully-crafted ad, you've passed up a wiser purchase. If you really want to read something that's written with your best interests in mind, you pick up a copy of *Consumer Reports* — you don't go flipping through *Good Housekeeping* to find that dishwasher ad you saw last week. When you do read the ad, you take it for granted that any comparisons it makes to the competition are not necessarily "_____".

- ① fair and balanced
- ② adequate and biased
- ③ competent and impartial
- ④ sufficient and satisfactory
- ⑤ decent and compromised

12. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? ¹²⁾

If you and your opponent are to present your arguments back to back, and if the election is still several days away, you should speak first. The ① primacy of your speech will interfere with the audience's ability to learn your opponent's arguments; with the election several days away, differential effects due to memory are ② negligible. But if the election is going to be held immediately after the second speech, and there is to be a prolonged coffee break between the two speeches, you would do well to speak last. Because of the coffee break between speeches, the interference of the first speech with the learning of the second speech will be ③ minimal; because the audience must make up its mind right after the second speech, as the second speaker you would have retention working for you. Therefore the recency effect would be ④ disregarded: All other things being equal, the last speech will be the more ⑤ persuasive.

13. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.¹³⁾

Yale psychologist Irving Janis showed that just about every group develops an agreed-upon view of things – a consensus reality, the "PC" or politically correct view. Any evidence to the contrary is automatically rejected without consideration, often ridiculed, and may lead to exclusion of the person presenting the un-PC data. So group members are careful not to rock the boat by disagreeing with the consensus – doing so can seriously damage their standing. In his classic book, Groupthink, Janis explained how panels of experts made enormous mistakes. People on the panels, he said, worry about their personal relevance and effectiveness, and feel that if they deviate too far from the consensus, they will not be taken seriously. People compete for stature, and the ideas often just tag along. Groupthink causes groups to get locked into their course of action, _____, because no one questions the established course. The more cohesive the group, the greater the urge of the group members to avoid creating any discord.

- ① freely sharing creative ideas
- ② considering the effectiveness
- ③ unable to explore alternatives
- ④ attending to the possible options
- ⑤ deviating from the original consensus

14. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.¹⁴⁾

Culture consists of the linked stock of ideas that define a set of commonsense beliefs about what is right, what is natural, what works. These commonsense beliefs are not universal, but are instead typically bounded by time as well as by space. Today's orthodoxy _____. Although cultural change is not usually perceptible from day to day, when we look over a longer time span it becomes apparent that even the most fundamental assumptions about morality and the standards by which quality of life should be evaluated are subject to change. In his 1972 paper, Anthony Downs offers a vivid illustration of the extent of cultural change with his observation that "One hundred years ago, white Americans were eliminating whole Indian tribes without a blink. Today, many serious-minded citizens seek to make important issues out of the potential disappearance of the whooping crane, the timber wolf, and other exotic creatures."

- ① may be the heterodoxy of yesterday and tomorrow
- ② are evaluated based on scientific methods
- ③ seem as it is already out-dated
- ④ may continue to reign forever
- ⑤ was never a consensus belief

15. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.¹⁵⁾

In what way shall a good inventor of hypotheses be guided to his invention? Shall he confine himself only to the hypotheses which, when first he proposes them, seem antecedently probable? If he does this, he condemns himself to relative infertility. For the antecedently probable hypothesis is precisely the hypothesis which lacks any very notable novelty. Even if such a hypothesis bears the test of experience, it therefore adds little to knowledge. Worthless for the purposes of any more exact natural science until it has been duly verified, the hypothesis which is to win, in the advancement of science, a really great place, must often be, at the moment of its first invention, _____. It must often be a poetical creation, warranted as yet by none of the facts thus far known and subject to all the risks which attend great human enterprises in any field. In such a position was Darwin's hypothesis regarding the origin of species through natural selection, when first he began to seek for its verification.

- ① an undoubtedly conclusive enterprise
- ② a substantially convincing hypothesis
- ③ a meticulously verified experiment
- ④ an irrefutable scientific experience
- ⑤ an apparently unlikely hypothesis

16. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.¹⁶⁾

Graham Allison intriguingly laid out his ideas about the Thucydides Trap, tensions between an established power and a rising one, in an essay for The Atlantic. As part of the Thucydides Trap Project, a team under Allison's direction examined sixteen cases where a rising power challenged an established one and determined the outcome of such challenges. The results are disturbing. Fourteen out of sixteen cases resulted in war. The worrying factor, according to Allison, is the fact that normal events or 'standard crises' that can otherwise be resolved, _____. In the case of Athens and Sparta, it was the actions of smaller allies that drew them closer to war. This can easily happen in East Asia. Both Taiwan and Japan have the potential to draw the US closer to war with China. Arguably, the US's allies might play a bigger role in the Thucydides Trap than fear of a rising power. This results in a situation where a great deal of effort is required to escape the Thucydides Trap.

- ① might go unnoticed
- ② nevertheless trigger war
- ③ resulted in peace treaties
- ④ turned out peacefully in the end
- ⑤ caused many countries to face crisis

17. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.¹⁷⁾

A well-functioning democracy requires a media system that provides diverse sources of information and _____. The government once considered the airwaves such an integral part of our democracy that politicians decided the public should own and control them. It is time for the public to reclaim the responsibility of producing quality media from the corporate conglomerates. The first step is to break up the concentration of media power. Let's give control to a greater number of smaller companies that could legitimately compete with a broader range of information. Also, we must create and maintain a noncommercial public media system as well as independent alternative media that exist outside the control of transnational corporations and advertisers. The rise of independent political blogs, and that of alternative podcasts, radio networks and television channels are all examples of citizens rising up to take back control of our media.

- ① social services
- ② limits open debates
- ③ unbiased public opinion
- ④ encourages civic participation
- ⑤ produce corporate conglomerates

18. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.¹⁸⁾

The cyclical nature of success and failure has been well established in the field of modern bridge design and engineering, in which experience spans about two centuries. Unfortunately, the lessons learned from failures are too often forgotten in the course of the renewed period of success that takes place in the context of technological advance. This masks the underlying fact that the design process now is fundamentally the same as the design process thirty, three hundred, even three thousand years ago. The creative and inherently human process of design, upon which all technological development depends, is in effect timeless. What this means, in part, is that the same cognitive mistakes that were made three thousand, three hundred, or thirty years ago can be made again today, _____. Failures are part of the technological condition.

- ① but only in different era
- ② and be recorded to avoid future failures
- ③ and preventing the problems beforehand
- ④ but never happen again as the technology advances
- ⑤ and can be expected to be made indefinitely into the future

19. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.¹⁹⁾

Mark Leary and his colleagues led participants to believe that they were to perform a group task. Before the task, each participant was asked to write an essay about "what it means to be me" and "the kind of person I would most like to be." The experimenter then gave each person's essay to other participants (in another location) who were asked to indicate who they would like to work with in the group setting. The experimenter ignored the participants' actual preferences and randomly assigned some participants to a condition in which they had supposedly been passed over by the others and had to work alone, and other participants to a condition in which they were in high demand by others and worked with a group. Participants in the work-alone condition, who believed they had been excluded, reported lower levels of self-esteem than those involved by the group. Our momentary feelings of self-worth strongly depend on _____.

- ① the performance expectation within oneself
- ② the proportion of one's contribution to the group
- ③ how much time one spent on a group performance
- ④ one's past experiences regarding group performances
- ⑤ the extent to which others approve of us and include us

20. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.²⁰⁾

When you watch a documentary on a small standard (4×3) video screen and then see it on an equally small wide-screen (16×9) receiver, you probably notice relatively little energy change. When you switch from the small screen to a large HDTV screen, however, the energy change is readily apparent. This is why some movies that emphasize landscape (from actual landscapes to spaceships or battle scenes) must be seen on the large screen _____. Even if you use proper conversion methods for aspect ratios, squeezing such large images into the small video screen reduces not only image size but also, if not especially, event energy. Close-ups, inductive sequencing, and a dense audio track help generate some aesthetic energy on the small video screen, but they cannot compete with the large movie images and high-volume surround sound.

- ① to feel the total impact
- ② to reduce the sound effect
- ③ to portray less realistic image
- ④ to prevent people from binge-watching
- ⑤ to understand the overall message of the clip

21. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.²¹⁾

This qualification is obviously needed, quite apart from any considerations about parents and children.

Can we find some way of keeping both ideas – morality as impartiality and special parental obligations? Can we understand them in a way that makes them compatible with one another?

- ① As it turns out, this is not difficult. We can say that impartiality requires us to treat people in the same way only when there are no relevant differences between them.
- ② For example, it is not a failure of impartiality to imprison a convicted criminal while innocent citizens go free, because there is a relevant difference between them (one has committed a crime; the others have not) to which we can appeal to justify the difference in treatment.
- ③ Other examples come easily to mind.
- ④ But once we have admitted this qualification, we can make use of it to solve our problem about parental obligations.
- ⑤ The fact that a child is one's own can be taken as providing the "relevant difference" that justifies treating it differently.

22. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.²²⁾

Revegetation techniques are put in place with an understanding of the resultant effects on wildlife. For instance, the planting of tree lines and woodland areas within roadside landscape may naturally force birds to fly higher above roads when crossing between forest edges, as was shown in the Netherlands. Verges should be widened and landscape planting on bends or curves on a road should be set back, to improve visibility and to discourage crossings by wildlife. In contrast, along straight sections of road carriageway, vegetative cover should extend as close to the road as permitted by road construction and safety standards. Landscaping of centre medians, junctions, roundabouts or interchanges _____. Berry-producing plants should not be selected as they may prove attractive yet fatal to wildlife due to the close proximity of traffic.

- ① should be sensitive to wildlife
- ② should never be constructed near nature
- ③ can be placed accordingly with the traffic
- ④ must primarily consider the ease of drivers
- ⑤ can interfere with the natural life cycle of wildlife

23. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.²³⁾

With reference to the variable of intensity, it is almost stating the obvious to say that bright lights or loud sounds can attract our attention. We have all been exposed to countless examples of commercial advertisements that seem to be based solely upon this premise. One unusual example of _____ in advertising contexts is the practice of time-compressed speech in radio commercials. The experiment conducted by LaBarbera and MacLachlan exposed people to five radio commercials that were either normal or time-compressed on the order of 130%. These time-compressed commercials were not "sped up" by making the tape run faster; that would also increase the frequency of the auditory signal, and make the announcer sound like a high-pitched Mickey Mouse. Rather, the time-compression technique involves the shortening of pauses between words, and the reduction of the length of vowel sounds. This results in a message that runs more quickly, without changing the pitch of the announcer's voice. These researchers found that the time-compressed advertisements elicited more interest and better recall than the normal ads.

- ① natural light
- ② the use of intensity
- ③ an old tape recorder
- ④ basic video editing skills
- ⑤ a loud background music

24. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.²⁴⁾

Glass affords transparency. At the same time, its physical structure blocks the passage of most physical objects. As a result, glass affords seeing through, but not the passage of air or most physical objects (atomic particles can pass through glass). The blockage of passage can be considered an anti-affordance — the prevention of interaction. To be effective, affordances and anti-affordances have to be discoverable — perceivable. This poses a difficulty with glass. The reason we like glass is its relative invisibility, but this aspect, so useful in the normal window, also hides its anti-affordance property of blocking passage. As a result, birds often try to fly through windows. And every year, numerous people injure themselves when they walk (or run) through closed glass doors or large picture windows. _____, some means of signaling its presence is required.

- ① If glass contains unhealthy substances
- ② If any transparency possesses potential danger
- ③ If people do not look at where they are going
- ④ If an affordance or anti-affordance cannot be perceived
- ⑤ If a species of bird tend to bump into window more often

25. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.²⁵⁾

In 1845 Edgar Allan Poe published *The Raven*. One year later, Poe published the critical essay *The Philosophy of Composition*, which described the process by which this poem emerged. We might have expected Poe, as a poet in the Romantic age, to describe the flash of inspiration by which the entire poem appeared at once. As Poe put it, "Most writers — poets in especial — prefer having it understood that they compose by a species of fine frenzy — an ecstatic intuition." Yet Poe always prided himself on his analytic powers. As a result, Poe chose to present the origination of *The Raven* in a contrary light. "It is my design to render it manifest that no one point in its composition _____ - that the work proceeded, step by step, to its completion with the precision and rigid consequence of a mathematical problem." He emphasized that logic dictated every choice, from the poem's length and themes down to single words and images.

- ① intuitive in its sequencing
- ② revoke rationality for insight
- ③ is artistic in its use of language
- ④ deprives emotions at its finest moment
- ⑤ is referable either to accident or intuition

ANT 주간 모의고사 1회

정답

- 정답을 맞춰본 후 연계 지문을 틀린 경우,
 1. 지문의 내용을 꼭 다시 읽어 본 후 지문의 내용 정리하기!
 2. 왜 답이 틀렸는지 생각해 보기!
 3. 해설지를 통해 지문의 내용을 꼼꼼하게 복습하기!
 를 꼭 하도록 합니다!

-
- 1) ⑤ [비연계]
 - 2) ②
 - 3) ②
 - 4) ②
 - 5) ③ [비연계]
 - 6) ①
 - 7) ② [비연계]
 - 8) ④
 - 9) ①
 - 10) ④
 - 11) ①
 - 12) ④ [비연계]
 - 13) ③
 - 14) ①
 - 15) ⑤ [비연계]
 - 16) ②
 - 17) ④
 - 18) ⑤
 - 19) ⑤
 - 20) ①
 - 21) ② [비연계]
 - 22) ②
 - 23) ②
 - 24) ④
 - 25) ⑤ [비연계]

ANT 주간 모의고사 1회 해설지

- 해설지는 비연계 파트와 연계 파트로 나누어 구성 됩니다.
*해설지는 문제 풀이 시간을 위한 과제용! 단순 채점용 아님!

■ [비연계 파트 학습]

1. 지문을 꼼꼼하게 읽어 보면서 답의 근거를 찾아 볼 것!
2. 형광펜 부분은 지문의 중심 내용 파악을 위한 단서!
3. Summary를 읽어 보며 지문의 중심 내용 이해!
4. 어휘 암기! - 어휘는 암기 영역 ㅠ
5. 해석 참고! - 참고만 할 것! 영어는 영어로 읽고 이해해야 ...

■ [연계 파트 학습]

1. 지문을 꼼꼼하게 읽어 보면서 내용 정리!
- summarize 해보기!
2. 내용 정리한 것을 토대로 main idea 도출해보기!
3. 수업 시 정리한 노트와 비교 해보며 지문 내용 이해
+ 답의 근거 찾기!
*에이든 노트 전략과 전술편 참고
4. 어휘 암기!
5. 내신형 문제 대비

■ [참고 사항]

1. 주간 모의고사 구성
- 매 홀수차 = 수능형 = 객관식
- 매 짝수차 = 내신형 = 객관식 + 주관식
2. 수업 전 질문할 것 정리해오기!
*질문 없으면 모르는 것이 없는 것으로 알겠음!
단, 질문했을 때 잘 모르면 과제 불성실로 간주 = 보충 수업 편성!

“
[이번 주 잔소리]

많은 문제를 푸는 것이
답이 아니다!

하나의 문제를 풀더라도
최선을 다해서 풀어보고
제대로 이해하고 넘어가기!

비연계는 문제 풀이 방식에 집중!
연계는 지문의 내용을 머릿속에 정리하는 것부터!

”

[1번] [비연계] 학교에서의 비판적 시각 함양 교육의 필요성

If there is to be toleration in the world, one of the things taught in schools must be **the habit of weighing evidence**, and the practice of **not giving full consent to propositions** which there is no reason to believe true. For example, the art of reading newspapers should be taught. The schoolmaster should select some incident which happened a good many years ago, and roused political passions in its day. He should then read to the schoolchildren **what was said by the newspapers on one side, what was said by those on the other**, and some impartial account of what really happened. He should make them understand **that everything in newspapers is more or less untrue**. The critical skepticism which would result from this teaching would make the children _____.

- ① competent in building strategy
- ② philosophical towards the society
- ③ creative in approaching problems in life
- ④ interested in reading magazines than newspapers
- ⑤ **free from overly naive appeals to idealism in later life**

[SUMMARY]

- weighing evidence → no full consent → ex) teaching different sides of newspapers + giving impartial accounts → raising critical "skepticism"

“ Schools should teach critical thinking skills to students through the use of newspaper in education(NIE). ”

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> toleration 관용, 인정하기 | <input type="checkbox"/> rouse 일으키다, 선동하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> weigh 신중히 고려하다, 무게를 재다 | <input type="checkbox"/> passion 걱정, 열정 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> practice 습관, 실행 | <input type="checkbox"/> account 기사, 설명 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> proposition 진술, 제안, 계획 | <input type="checkbox"/> more or less 다소간, 얼마간 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> schoolmaster 남자 교사, 교장 | <input type="checkbox"/> skepticism 회의론 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> incident 사건 | <input type="checkbox"/> overly 지나치게, 과도하게 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> a good many 많은 수의 | <input type="checkbox"/> naive 순진한, 고지식한 |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> appeal 호소, 호소하여 동의 |

이 세상에 관용이 있으려면, 학교에서 가르쳐야 할 것 중의 하나는 증거를 신중히 고려하는 습관, 그리고 사실이라고 믿을 만한 근거가 없는 진술에 대해서는 전적인 동의를 하지 않는 습관 이어야 한다. 예를 들어, 신문을 읽는 기술을 가르쳐야 한다. 교사는 꽤 수년 전에 발생했으며 그 당시에 정치적인 격정을 불러일으켰던 사건 하나를 선정해야 한다. 그리고 나서 학생에게 어느 한 관점에서 신문들이 보도한 내용과, 또 다른 관점에서 신문들이 보도한 내용, 그리고 실제로 일어난 일에 대한 편견에 공정한 어떤 기사를 읽어 주어야 한다. 학생으로 하여금 신문에 실린 모든 내용이 어느 정도는 진실이 아니라는 것을 깨닫도록 해야 한다. 이런 가르침으로부터 생기게 될 비판적 회의론 덕분에 어린이들이 나중의 삶에서 이상주의에 대한 지나치게 순진한 호소로부터 영향을 받지 않게 될 것이다.

[05번] [비연계] 건축의 공정성

Fairness in architecture, of course, does not always mean absolute equality, since people are not absolutely the same, and this is where prudence, another virtue, comes into play. Fairness in accommodating differences can lead to varied conditions in some cases, and uniform conditions in others. Building codes, for instance, have finally recognized the need for a larger number of restroom stalls for women, especially in entertainment venues when intermissions lead to a flood of people needing such facilities. At the same time, 'design for all' demands that we adjust dimensions to accommodate the needs of people with a wide range of physical abilities, with many elements of buildings lower or wider than what has existed in the past. Examples like this suggest that **fairness without prudence can lead, paradoxically, to unfair conditions, and that true fairness comes only from imagining ourselves in the place of those often treated unfairly and responding to their needs accordingly.**

- ① 공정한 건축은 휴식 공간을 필수로 한다.
- ② 건축의 공정성에서 신중함은 평등성과 관련이 없다.
- ③ **건축에서의 공정성은 약자의 입장을 반영하는 것이다.**
- ④ 건축에서 공정성이란 공간의 넓이에 제한을 두는 것이다.
- ⑤ 공정한 건축은 사용자의 편의를 위한 건축 디자인을 의미한다.

[SUMMARY]

■ Fairness in architecture ≠ absolute equality → accommodating differences are needed → bringing about varied conditions → ex) restroom stalls → some designs are done to accommodate wide range → ex) wider entrance → fairness only comes from responding to needs by putting oneself in another's shoe

☞ True fairness in architecture only comes from prudence and appropriate response to the needs of people. ☞

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> fairness 공정성, 공평 | <input type="checkbox"/> stall (칸막이를 해서 만든) 화장실, 샤워실 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> absolute 절대적인, 완전한 | <input type="checkbox"/> venue (콘서트, 스포츠 경기 등의) 장소 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> equality 평등, 균등 | <input type="checkbox"/> intermission (연극, 영화 등의) 중간 휴식 시간 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> prudence 신중함, 사려 분별 | <input type="checkbox"/> dimension (공간의) 크기, 치수 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> virtue 덕목, 선형 | <input type="checkbox"/> mindful of ~에 유념하는 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> come into play 작용[활동]하기 시작하다 | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> accommodate 요구에 부응하다, 수용하다 | |

사람들은 전혀 똑같지 않기에, 건축의 공정성이란 물론 항상 절대적 평등을 의미하는 것은 아니며, 이 부분에서 바로 또 다른 덕목인 신중함이 작용하기 시작한다. 차이를 수용하는 데 있어서 공정성은 어떤 경우에는 다양한 상황으로, 또 어떤 경우에는 획일적인 상황으로 이어질 수 있다. 예를 들어, 건축 규정이 마침내 더 많은 수의 여자 화장실의 필요성을 인식했는데, 특히 여흥을 즐기는 장소에서 중간 휴식 시간으로 인해 그러한 시설(화장실)을 필요로 하는 사람들이 밀려올 때 필요했다. 이와 동시에, '모든 이를 위한 디자인'은 우리에게 과거에 있었던 것보다 더 낮거나 더 넓은 많은 건물의 구성 요소를 이용하여 다양한 신체적 능력을 지닌 사람들의 요구를 수용하도록 (공간의) 크기를 조절할 것을 요구한다. 이와 같은 예는 신중함이 결여된 공정성은 역설적이게도 불공정한 상황에 이르게 될 수 있다는 것과 진정한 공정성은 우리 자신을 흔히 부당하게 대접받는 사람들의 입장에 놓고 생각하고 그에 따라 그들의 요구에 부응하는 것으로부터만 온다는 것을 시사한다.

[07번] [비연계] 매체 현실이 실제 현실에 미치는 영향력

Discourses referring to the media production of reality TV seem to resemble reality. Simulations of space and time, the "uncontrolled" actions of participants, real-life events, ordinary people participating — everything seems to be **real "enough."** The frequency of the broadcasts in weekly TV programs and the closeness and familiarity of audiences with the TV characters create this "hyperreality" and ultimately, yes, "the simulacrum is true." Media reality **has succeeded over time in being totally incorporated into society.** In the era of media realities, **the prototype, the mediation and its reflection are inseparable.** There is a unique inversion going on that is no longer understood as such; instead of questioning media reality and to what degree it is objective, we question whether our empirical reality complies adequately with its media equivalent. This alone is sufficient evidence that media are in a prominent position to define truth.

- ① Social Media Evidence Opens Doors to Human Rights
- ② **Media Reality: The Inversion in Defining Truth**
- ③ Tue Media: Establishing Trustworthiness
- ④ Familiarity: One Way to Keep Reality
- ⑤ The Hidden Secrets of Media

[SUMMARY]

■ Media reality reflected reality at first → well-incorporated into society → become inseparable → inversion happens where people define how true their lives are to the media rather than vice versa

☞ Media reality is inseparable with the society causing the inversion in defining truth. Now, people define how true their experience is to the media rather than the vice versa. ☞

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> refer to ~와 관련되다 | <input type="checkbox"/> inversion (위치·순서 등의) 전도[도치] |
| <input type="checkbox"/> participant 참가자 | <input type="checkbox"/> empirical 경험[실험]에 의거한, 실증적인 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> frequency 빈도, 빈번함 | <input type="checkbox"/> equivalent (~에) 대응[상당]하는 것, 등가물 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> incorporate 통합[합동]시키다 | <input type="checkbox"/> prominent 중요한, 현저한 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> prototype 원형 | <input type="checkbox"/> inseparable 불가분한 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> mediation 매개(媒介), 중재 | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> reflection 반영, 반사 | |

리얼리티 TV의 매체 제작에 관련된 담론들은 현실과 비슷한 것 같다. 공간과 시간의 시뮬레이션, 참가자들의 '통제되지 않은' 행동들, 실생활의 사건들, 보통 사람들의 참여 등 모든 것은 '충분히' 현실적인 듯이 보인다. 주간 TV 프로그램에서의 방송 빈도와 TV 등장인물들에 대한 시청자들의 친밀감과 친숙함이 이러한 '지나친 현실성'과, 궁극적으로, 그렇다, '복제가 진실이다'라는 생각을 만들어 낸다. 매체 현실은 시간이 흐르면서 사회 속에 성공적으로 완전히 통합되어 왔다. 매체 현실의 시대에서, 원형과 매개, 그리고 그것[매개]의 반영은 불가분하다. 이제 그 자체로는 이해되지 않는 독특한 전도가 일어나고 있다. 매체 현실에 대해 그리고 어느 정도까지 그것이 객관적인지에 대해 의심하는 대신, 우리는 경험에 의한 현실이 그것의 매체 대응물과 잘 들어맞는지를 묻는다. 이 사실 하나만으로도 매체가 진실을 정의하는 중요한 지위에 있다는 충분한 증거가 된다.

[12번] [비연계] 연설 순서의 영향력 ★ Self Challenge! 힌트 X

If you and your opponent are to present your arguments back to back, and if the election is still several days away, you should speak first. The ① primacy of your speech will interfere with the audience's ability to learn your opponent's arguments; with the election several days away, differential effects due to memory are ② negligible. But if the election is going to be held immediately after the second speech, and there is to be a prolonged coffee break between the two speeches, you would do well to speak last. Because of the coffee break between speeches, the interference of the first speech with the learning of the second speech will be ③ minimal; because the audience must make up its mind right after the second speech, as the second speaker you would have retention working for you. Therefore the recency effect would be ④ disregarded (⇨ **dominant**): All other things being equal, the last speech will be the more ⑤ persuasive.

[SUMMARY]

■ 전제 1) "back to back argument" + "several days left until election" = speak first because of the primacy and differential effects

전제 2) "prolonged coffee break" + "election holding immediately after the second speech" = speak second because the interference is minimal and retention works for the second speaker

“Based on the break time between speeches and the days left until the election, one should choose to speak first or later.”

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> opponent 상대편, (경기-논쟁 따위의) 적 | <input type="checkbox"/> minimal 가장 적은, 최소의 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> present 제시하다, 말하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> make up one's mind 결심하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> back to back 연이어, 등을 맞대고 | <input type="checkbox"/> retention 기억력, 유지, 보유 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> primacy 수위(首位), 탁월함, 제일 | <input type="checkbox"/> work for ~에게 유리하게 작용하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> interfere with ~을 방해하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> recency 최근임, 새로움 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> differential effect 차별적 효과 | <input type="checkbox"/> dominant 우세한, 현저한, 지배적인 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> negligible 무시될 수 있는 | <input type="checkbox"/> eloquent 설득력 있는, 능력의 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> prolonged 오래 끄는, 장기의 | <input type="checkbox"/> coherent 일관된, 통일성 있는 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> coffee break 휴식 | |

여러분과 여러분의 상대편이 연이어 주장을 제시하고자 하고, 만약선거가 아직 며칠 남아 있다면, 여러분이 먼저 연설을 해야 한다. 여러분 연설의 수위(首位)가 여러분 상대편의 주장을 기억할 수 있는 청중의 능력을 방해할 것이다(여러분이 연설을 먼저 하게 되면 청중들은 여러분 상대편의 주장은 잘 기억하지 못하게 될 것이다). 선거가 며칠 남아 있으므로 기억에 의한 차별적 효과는 무시될 수 있다. 그러나 만약 선거가 두 번째 연설 직후에 개최될 예정이고, 두 연설사이에 긴 휴식 시간이 있을 예정이라면, 여러분이 나중에 연설하는 것이 좋을 것이다. 연설사이에 휴식 시간 때문에 두 번째 연설의 기억에 대한 첫 번째 연설의 방해가 가장 적을 것이다. 청중이 두 번째 연설 직후에 결심해야 하기 때문에, 두 번째 연설로서 여러분은 기억력을 여러분에게 유리하게 작용하게 해줄 것이다. 그러므로 최근 효과가 우세할 것이다. 즉, 다른 모든 것이 같다면, 마지막 연설이 더욱 설득력이 있는 법이다.

[15번] [비연계] 좋은 가설의 조건

In what way shall a good inventor of hypotheses be guided to his invention? Shall he confine himself only to the hypotheses which, when first he proposes them, seem antecedently probable? If he does this, he condemns himself to relative infertility. For the antecedently probable hypothesis is precisely the hypothesis which **lacks any very notable novelty**. Even if **such a hypothesis bears the test of experience, it therefore adds little to knowledge**. **Worthless** for the purposes of any more exact natural science until it has been duly verified, the hypothesis which is to win, in the advancement of science, a really great place, must often be, at the moment of its first invention, _____ . It must often be a poetical creation, **warranted as yet by none of the facts thus far known and subject to all the risks** which attend great human enterprises in any field. In such a position was Darwin's hypothesis regarding the origin of species through natural selection, when first he began to seek for its verification.

- ① an undoubtedly conclusive enterprise
- ② a substantially convincing hypothesis
- ③ a meticulously verified experiment
- ④ an irrefutable scientific experience
- ⑤ **an apparently unlikely hypothesis**

[SUMMARY]

■ antecedently probable hypothesis → adds little to knowledge → worthless in scientific advancement → poetical creation, of which none of the fact thus far known → attend great human enterprises like Darwin's theory

“For a hypothesis to lead a great advancement in science field, it has to be completely new and creative like when Darwin's theory was first proposed.”

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> hypothesis 가설 | <input type="checkbox"/> duly 적절한 절차에 따라 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> confine 한정하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> verify 검증하다, 입증하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> antecedently 앞서서, 그 전에 | <input type="checkbox"/> attend 수반되다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> condemn 처하게 만들다 | <input type="checkbox"/> enterprise 과업, 모험적인 사업 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> infertility 생산하지 못함, 불임 | <input type="checkbox"/> natural selection 자연 선택, 자연 도태 |

가설을 잘 만들어내는 사람은 어떤 방식으로 자신이 만들어내는 가설에 이르게 될까? 그는 자신이 그것들을 처음 제안할 때에 사전에 개연성이 있어 보이는 가설에만 자신을 한정할까? 만약 이렇게 한다면, 그는 자신을 비교적 생산적이지 못한 상태에 처하게 한다. 왜냐하면 사전에 개연성이 있어 보이는 가설은 바로 매우 주목할 만한 참신성이 결여된 가설이기 때문이다. 비록 그러한 가설이 경험의 검증을 견뎌낸다고 하더라도, 그로 인해 그것이 지식에 보태는 것은 거의 없다. 적절한 절차에 따라 검증될 때까지 어떤 더 정확한 자연 과학의 목적을 위해서는 무가치하지만, 과학 진보에 있어서 진정으로 위대한 위치를 얻어내게 될 가설은 흔히 그것이 처음 만들어지는 순간에 걸로 보기에 믿기 힘든 가설이어야 한다. 흔히 그것은 여태껏 알려진 어떤 사실에 의해서도 아직 보장되지 않는, 어떤 분야에서도 위대한 인간 과업에 수반되는 모든 위험 부담을 안고 있는 시적인 창조물이어야 한다. 자연 선택을 통한 종의 기원에 관한 다윈의 가설이, 그가 처음 그 가설의 검증을 추구하기 시작했을 때, 그러한 위치에 있었다.

[21번] [비연계] 다르게 대우하는 것을 정당화하는 조건

This qualification is obviously needed, quite apart from any considerations about parents and children.

Can we find some way of keeping both ideas – morality as impartiality and special parental obligations? Can we understand them in a way that makes them compatible with one another?

- ① As it turns out, this is not difficult. We can say that **impartiality requires us to treat people in the same way only when there are no relevant differences between them.** ② For example, it is not a failure of impartiality to imprison a convicted criminal while innocent citizens go free, because there is a relevant difference between them (one has committed a crime; the others have not) to which we can appeal to justify the difference in treatment. ③ Other examples come easily to mind. ④ But once we have admitted this qualification, we can make use of it to solve our problem about parental obligations. ⑤ The fact that **a child is one's own can be taken as providing the "relevant difference" that justifies treating it differently.**

[SUMMARY]

■ impartiality and special parental obligations are compatible → impartiality only works when there is no relevant difference → having a child creates relevant difference → special parental obligation is justified to be impartial

“ Morality as impartiality and special parental obligations are compatible because impartiality only works when there is no relevant difference. Treating one's own child specially is justified because having a "own child" creates relevant difference. ”

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> morality 도덕률, 도덕 | <input type="checkbox"/> relevant 유의미한, 관련된 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> impartiality 공평무사함, 불편 부당 | <input type="checkbox"/> qualification 조건 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> parental 부모의 | <input type="checkbox"/> apart from ~외에도 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> obligation 의무, 책임 | <input type="checkbox"/> imprison 감금하다, 투옥하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> compatible 양립하는, 모순되지 않는 | <input type="checkbox"/> convicted 유죄 판결을 받은, 형이 확정된 |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> criminal 범죄자 |

우리는 공평무사함이라는 도덕률과 부모의 특별한 의무라는 두 가지 생각을 모두 유지할 수 있는 어떤 방법을 찾을 수 있을까? 우리는 그것들이 서로 양립할 수 있게 만들어주는 방식으로 그것들을 이해할 수 있을까? 알고 보면, 이것은 어렵지 않다. 공평무사함은 '오직 사람들 사이에 유의미한 차이가 없을 때에만' 그들을 똑같은 방식으로 대할 것을 우리에게 요구한다고 말할 수 있다. 부모와 자녀에 대한 고려 외에도, 이러한 조건은 분명히 필요하다. 예를 들어, 죄가 없는 시민은 자유롭게 지내는 반면에 유죄 판결을 받은 범죄자를 감금하는 것은, 대우하는데 있어서 차별하는 것을 정당화하기 위해서 우리가 (근거로) 내세울 수 있는 유의미한 차이가 그들 사이에 존재하므로 (한 사람은 범죄를 저질렀고 다른 사람들은 범죄를 저지르지 않았으므로) 공평무사함을 위반하는 것이 아니다. 다른 예들이 쉽게 머릿속에 떠오른다. 하지만 일단 우리가 이러한 조건을 인정했다면, 우리는 그것을 부모의 의무에 관한 문제를 해결하는 데 이용할 수 있다. 한 아이가 자신의 자녀라는 사실은 그 아이를 다르게 대우하는 것을 정당화하는 '유의미한 차이'를 제공하는 것으로 여겨질 수 있다.

[25번] [비연계] 시 창작에 대한 Poe의 생각

In 1845 Edgar Allan Poe published The Raven. One year later, Poe published the critical essay The Philosophy of Composition, which described the process by which this poem emerged. We might have expected Poe, as a poet in the Romantic age, to describe **the flash of inspiration by which the entire poem appeared at once.** As Poe put it, "Most writers – poets in especial – prefer having it understood that they compose by a species of fine frenzy – an ecstatic intuition." Yet Poe always prided himself on his analytic powers. As a result, Poe chose to present the origination of The Raven **in a contrary light.** "It is my design to render it manifest that no one point in its composition _____ - that **the work proceeded, step by step, to its completion with the precision and rigid consequence of a mathematical problem.**" He emphasized that **logic dictated every choice,** from the poem's length and themes down to single words and images.

- ① intuitive in its sequencing
- ② revoke rationality for insight
- ③ is artistic in its use of language
- ④ deprives emotions at its finest moment
- ⑤ **is referable either to accident or intuition**

[SUMMARY]

■ Poe published a poem and an essay → people expected Poe to describe his work was created from the flash of inspiration → however, Poe emphasized analytic progress of writing in his essay, unlike other Romantic Poets

“ Unlike other Romantic age poets, Poe described that his poems were created through logical precisions and progress. ”

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> inspiration 영감, 기발한 생각 | 만들다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> a species of 일종의 | <input type="checkbox"/> manifest 분명한 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ecstatic 무아지경의, 황홀한 | <input type="checkbox"/> referable to ~와 관련이 있을 수 있는 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> intuition 직관, 직감 | <input type="checkbox"/> precision 정확, 정밀 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> pride oneself on ~을 자랑하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> rigid 정밀한, 엄밀한 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> analytic 분석적인 | <input type="checkbox"/> dictate 좌우하다, 명령하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> origination 창작, 개시 | <input type="checkbox"/> theme 주제 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> in a contrary light 상반되는 관점에서 | <input type="checkbox"/> dismiss 일축하다, 묵살하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> render (어떤 상태가 되게) | <input type="checkbox"/> spontaneous 자연히 일어나는(생기는), 무의식적인 |

1845년에 Edgat Allan Poe는 'The Raven(詩)'을 출간했다. 일 년 후, Poe는 'The Philosophy of Composition'이란 평론을 출간했는데, 이것은 그 시가 나오게 된 과정을 설명했다. 우리는 낭만주의 시대의 시인으로서 Poe가, 그 시 전체를 한번에 떠오르게 한 번뜩이는 영감에 대해 설명할 거라고 기대했을 지도 모른다. Poe가 쓴 것처럼, "대부분의 작가들, 특히 시인들은 자신들이 일종의 엄청난 흥분 상태, 즉 무아지경의 직관에 의해 창작을 한다고 남들에게 이해되는 것을 더 좋아한다." 하지만 Poe는 항상 자신의 분석 능력을 자랑스럽게 여겼다. 그 결과, Poe는 상반되는 관점에서 'The Raven'의 창작을 보여 주기로 했다. "그것을 쓰는 데 있어서 그 어떤 사항도 우연이나 직관과 무관하다는 것, 즉 그 시를 창작하는 것이 수학 문제를 푸는 것과 같이 정확하게 그리고 정밀한 결론에 이르면서 단계적으로 진행되어 완성되었다는 것을 분명히 하는 것이 나의 계획이다." 그는 그 시의 길이와 주제에서부터 단어와 심상 하나하나에 이르기까지 논리가 모든 선택을 좌우한다는 것을 강조했다.